





idge works some weeks since, has been found. His  
was entirely denuded of flesh and the body  
could only be recognised by his clothes. There-  
fore he was picked up about a mile from the over-  
seas he was drowned. An enquiry was held by Mr.  
Garland, Superintendent of Police, and a verdict of  
accidental death returned.

[illegible]

an astounding proportion of the gold actually goes to the goons, as well as in many of the other workings in the Adelaide Mining district. It is not unlikely that a sufficiently remunerative return may be obtained from the gold from its matrix. It will be interesting to hear whether workings should be prosecuted. Other researchers have been asked the probability of their expectations to the prodigious results indicated by our correspondent.

MR. MAX LANGE.—We learn from the *Meuse State Gazette* that the Government of the Western district of Belgium has decided to purchase 100,000 acres of well-watered country near the coast at twenty francs an acre, west from Fowler's Bay. They have been offered for sale, for less than a franc an acre, and (as the *Meuse State Gazette* says) at a great loss.

is really known as No Man's Land.

THE BURMA BURMA MINING.—The half-yearly meeting of the South Australian Mining Association was held on Monday evening, the 10th inst., at the Commercial Hotel, when the annual report was submitted, from which it would appear that the company's operations have been exceedingly successful. The quantity of ore raised during the half-year was 6,535 tons, which is slightly in excess of the quantity raised during the preceding year, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions which have prevailed for several months past. For the 11-year-ended March 31st last, the ore produced was 65,345 tons, valued at £10,000, and the cost of production was £1,349, 2s. 8d., or 6s. 10d. 11d. per ton, leaving a profit of £8,650, 17s. 11d. For the 10-year-ended March 31st last, the ore produced was 65,345 tons, valued at £10,000, and the cost of production was £1,349, 2s. 8d., or 6s. 10d. 11d. per ton, leaving a profit of £7,657 9s. 9d., or £116 10s. 1d. per ton. The company's operations have been exceedingly successful, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions which have prevailed for several months past.

not be balance divisible among the shareholders or the realization of the last half year's produce into the charge of all liabilities against the association. It is \$4,250,000, 74 per cent of the total production of the last train is twenty-three per cent—very much less, considering the large quantities of ready produced by the mine and the depth at which the coal is now being carried on. In the forenoon, represented by Captain Koch, he spoke of the progress of the whole of the workings. In some of the workings which have been worked for years past, the conditions of the workings are presenting themselves, which might be expected to be in the way of the production of a good yield is good, and the supply apparently was not exhausted.

**GOVS. STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.**—On the afternoon of the 22nd, two GOVS and a call, belonging to Mason County, were struck by lightning, and the GOV was killed.

look at Campbelltown, when they were started by lightning. They all fell as if struck down east to west. On one of the caws there was a man, who was killed by violence, but on the others there were many like scratches. The bodies were not seen.

**BOAT CAPTAIN OF THE GLENLOCH**—On Thursday a crew, consisting of Captain Henly and two sailors, narrowly escaped drowning in the gulf. A fortnightly hour in the morning a large vessel was seen in the distance, and the boat was sent out to meet it, but it was the Eschek, from Greding. The crew, each containing a pilot, put off from Greding at 10 o'clock for the purpose of boarding her, but, after proceeding a short distance, they were informed that she was not before midday that they succeeded in taking her. A smart race took place between their boat and the Eschek, but the latter was the victor.

The KANGAROO NUTRIENCE.—The Mount Gambier Independent of the *Border Watch* says:—"The kangaroos have increased here of late years so rapidly that they are threatening to overrun the district. Formerly a sporting pastime for the material men of the surrounding rural districts, and some of whom it will have to be tried. In the Hundred of Ganges many of the farmers adjoining the waste lands

down, having their crops each day for the first time, and the men were not available to drive the brutes away. They turned to watch over their crops day and night. Five men from the district's criminal gang, who had been released from prison, were taken into custody by the police. The police inquired held at the Tavistock Hotel, on Saturday morning, the 17th instant, before Mr. Woodford, J. P., disclosed one of the most deliberate and determined cases of self-sufficiency ever known in the county. The victim was John William F. Schaefer, painter and photographer. He claimed, it appears, had been subject to periods of intemperance for several years, and had a record for drunkenness. He was taken into custody on Saturday last when he had exhibited an unusual degree of excitement, and had thrown out hints of his own.

[illegible]

footpath with his back against the fence, gasping. His cart in order to see what was the matter, he perceived that the man had a very ghastly appearance. He was covered with blood, and a wound was visible in his nerve. He offered the man to convey the deceased home; but the man refused to be lifted into it, saying that he was too weak for requesting to be left alone in his condition. After a short pause, the cab which had been sent for arrived, and the deceased, who now lay stretched out on the ground while his whole frame was agitated by convulsive contractions, was conveyed home.

Here Drs. Moore and Woodroffe were in attendance, and efforts were made by them to administer remedies. To all their endeavours, however, made in a most judicious manner, no relief was afforded. After three draughts of ammonia, and

He had stabbed himself in the breast with a razor, and was bleeding freely. He was in a state of great excitement, and was shouting in a hoarse voice, "I am a murderer, I am a murderer!" He was then taken to the hospital, and died on the 10th inst.

...a constant customer of his, and nothing...  
...himself in his demerence calculated to excite a suspicion...  
...this having contemplated suicide. The coroner...  
...pressed the jury, who, after a brief deliberation, found...  
...at the deceased died from the effects of strychnine...  
...administered by his own hand while in a state of...  
...temporary insanity.







**AMER**

(FROM OUR M...  
The latest teleg...

3 packages drapery, 3 cases machinery, D. Jones and Co.  
DUTY PAID  
To Messrs. Allan, Street, and Norton  
13 tons sugar, E. M. Sayers  
30 tons sugar, E. M. Sayers  
40 casks beer, Manning  
50 hogsheads 150 casks ale, T. J. Dean  
75 hogsheads ale, R. P. Tooth and Co.

**SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.**  
Latitude, 33° 45' S. Longitude, 151° 12' E.  
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean  
time, or 10 A.M. Greenwich mean time.

**METEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M.,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1863.**

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.
Goughland...	77.60	46.0	41.35	37.35	33.15	N.W.	4
Albany...	77.215	45.45	41.45	36.45	32.45	N.W.	4
Devlinville...	76.806	32.4	33.35	69.22	...	N.W.	4

November 22.—Goughland, cold, like rain; Albany, cloudy, boisterous; Devlinville, fine.

**SYDNEY HEARNS.**

TIME.	SUN.	MOON.	REMARKS.
November 22.	8.50 a.m. Rises 5 p.m.	4.15 Sets West	Strong, and clear. Light, and ditto. Ditto, and ditto.

**DIARY.**

MEMORANDA TO MEET PUBLICATION.				
November.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
3	Thursday	1	1	1

MOON.—Last quarter, 4th instant, 10.59m, a.m.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

**The Sydney Morning Herald**

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863.**

The strong and decided opposition to the police system established under the recent law will probably lead to its modification if not to its abandonment. If this take place the whole question of police, both as to management and pay, should be revised. It is, however, a principle that the Statemaster should be the ruler; and if the State considered as a whole, finds the money by which the force is sustained, it becomes essential that it should be directed by the same authority.

There are, indeed, great evils connected with the multiplication of the functions of Government, and the centralization of its powers. We should be quite prepared, therefore, to localise the command of the police, and to place it more completely under the direction of the various districts, but upon one condition—that those districts defray its principal cost. Every one must be struck with the injustice of that burden long imposed upon the whole community, who have to share the expense of disorders which seem to have become chronic in particular parts of the colony, and which are regarded with terror, with compliance, or with indifference by the bulk of the inhabitants. No one, for instance, can question that in the neighbourhood where the bush-rangers have trampled down law, and kept the police at bay, there must be in the community itself some elements not by any means normal. So long as this state of things continues the whole country is subject to a burden of intolerable pressure, and orderly districts, whose police should be maintained by a few score pounds, are indirectly taxed to bear the burden of a district which has become sacred to violence and crime.

The practice in England has always devolved the safety of a community upon its members, and made districts liable for the consequences of tolerating disorder. If it be true that we have a more centralised system in this country than in Great Britain, it is also true that the Government there, in leaving a larger share of local authority, leave also the burden of its maintenance upon those for whose sake it exists. We see that in Tasmania this principle has been adopted to lighten the burden upon the revenue, and to accustom the people to more activity in the management of their neighbourhoods. The effect has been not only more moderation in the cost of the police, but the selection of an entirely different class of men, who are chosen for their fitness for the office rather than in view of patronage, and who hold their appointments subject to the constant watchfulness of the public, and, should abuses arise, to immediate means of correction.

There can be no doubt that, under such circumstances, a police worthy of its charge would command far greater respect, and that it would be no longer popular or even tolerated for abuse and insult to be offered to those who would be directly the supporters of public order, and the direct agents of the people by whom they are paid. At present, there is too broad a division between the community upon whom the police is intended to act and the force itself. The police are not looked at as an aim for the defence of the people, but as something extraneous and foreign—deserving to be taunted, thwarted, misdirected, and ridiculed. We may be told that if the police were under the direct control of the people who employed and paid them, there would be a flinching from necessary cost and an habitual toleration of disorder. We, however, suspect that it would not be so. A much smaller number would be efficient, because they would know the districts upon which they are to be held responsible to magistrates on the spot. There might for a time be some nooks and corners where, from terror or from other causes, crime would be tolerated; but this could not last, because crime is inconsistent with the very permanence of social life, and must ultimately rouse, from the very consequences it produces, a resistance against those who perpetrate it. If, however, there were any danger of this course being taken, it would be easy to entrust the general Government with the power to supersede the inactive authorities, and to impose in another form upon a community the charge of the burden its apathy might occasion. Just as, in the administration of the law of nuisances in England, a town in an unsatisfactory sanitary condition, on refusing to vote the means of correction, may be taken out of the control of its local authorities for this purpose, and yet be made liable to a rate for the payment of the expense.

When we look at the subject in another point of view it seems to present itself with great urgency. Here are £200,000 coming out of the general revenue, which is a fair burden upon property, and which ought to be paid by the neighbourhoods where the force is required. A people who observe the law, and protect their district by their influence and example, ought not to have a very heavy weight to bear; and it is unjust that they should be called upon to undergo the weight of suppressing disorder where the proper means are neglected by the inhabitants. Were this course taken £200,000 at least might be removed from the Estimates, and paid by the localities, and thus that vexed question which

Over a century ago, the Government would be finally set free from it. It might be necessary, indeed, that we should have depended upon the central Government for a police force, both to preserve in extraordinary emergencies, and for the performance of duties specially under the charge of the central Government. This force would be always available to move in a direction where new strength was required, and those who demanded it would properly bear the charge—whatever it might be—dispend with it as long as possible, and detain it from its more central employment for as short a period as possible.

There have been complaints, probably made with justice, that the new police has furnished an opportunity for the mischievous exercise of patronage, and that it is impossible to correct this tendency:—that power has been placed in the hands of men who have no direct responsibility to those among whom it is exercised;—that unfit officers are nominated and utterly incompetent men chosen. In our opinion the subject in this point of view is not worthy the attention of the Government. Now, at the time, in any prospective adjustment of taxation to shift the burden from the centre to the districts, and to simplify the operations of administration, there has been a crying evil, and one that seems likely to increase—the placing of everything in the hands of the Ministers. It is not possible that they should discharge their duties, however well intentioned. Besides, the scheme is opposed to the genius of British Government. Let it be well understood that, providing we pay for police out of the general revenue, it would be a mere waste of power and sacrifice of the public interest to place the police force under mere local control. But if there should be a change there can be no objection to the paymaster becoming the director, and seeking in his own neighbourhood, and among those acquainted with the country to be watched and conserved, the persons who may be best employed for the preservation of life and property from those dangers with which both are threatened.

WHATSOEVER may be the merits or the demerits of the forthcoming financial policy, the new Government are at least entitled to claim reasonable forbearance and consideration. If their difficulties were of their own creation, they could not ask, or at any rate they would not get much sympathy. But they have to deal with the accumulated mismanagement of their predecessors. They are open to criticism as to the mode in which they may remedy the dilapidated state of the public finances, but they are not to be visited for the consequences of the past.

It has been said that if Mr. COWPER had never dismissed Mr. WEEKES, the old Ministry might still have been in power, and the public would have been in the sincerest ignorance as to the state of the finances. We are not quite so sure of that, however. Concomitant as to financial difficulties is only possible up to a certain point. Every embarrassed tradesman knows this, and the conditions of public solvency are very much those of private solvency. If Mr. COWPER's statement is correct, and we have no reason to doubt that recently there were not nine thousand pounds of credit of the Government at the bank, the probability is that the account would soon have been overdrawn. It appears that there are something like a thousand outstanding credits, involving authority to draw to perhaps the extent of half a million. When the expenditure exceeds the income, and when the cash balance has dwindled to as low a sum as nine thousand pounds, it is easy to see how a few considerable checks coming in at once might have cleared out the balance, and left the account on the wrong side of the ledger. Had this happened, Mr. WEEKES would very soon have become acquainted with the state of affairs, for though the Government cheques would not, probably, have been dishonoured, the manager would have sent a very prompt and polite intimation that the account was overdrawn; and then, at least, Mr. WALKER would have been startled out of his dreams, and would have rubbed his eyes to look for his savings.

It will require some economy on the part of the Administration to make ends meet until the account replenish the Treasury. It is not possible suddenly to withdraw the open credits. Some of them are for established departmental expenditure, and some for public works going on under contract. In every respect, the public faith must be scrupulously kept. But it will be some weeks yet before Parliament meets, and perhaps weeks after that, if we are to trust the declarations of fierce opposition, before any financial proposals can receive Parliamentary assent, and then weeks again before the measures that may be agreed to can become productive, and bring in any revenue that will tell on the state of the Treasury chest. Meanwhile, the expenditure is all going on. The Government, no doubt, will do what it can in keeping at bay any additional expenditure that is not absolutely necessary, and in reducing the current outlay wherever it can be done, without injury to the public service, or breach of faith.

It is fortunate that the pastoral revenue drops in at this time of the year to replenish the Treasury. Somewhere about eighty or ninety thousand pounds were paid last month for assessments, and about as much will be payable for the closure of the year for rents. Strictly speaking the bulk of this revenue ought to be available for next year's expenditure, as it consists of a year's payment in advance. However, under the circumstances it must be sucked up for immediate necessities, and the fresh taxes will have to supply the needs of the coming year.

The timely receipt of the pastoral income is sufficient to show that the public estate is a valuable property, and that the revenue that can be drawn from it is not to be despised. We have often been told of late that it is a shortsighted, ignorant, and old-fashioned notion to lock upon unsold land as public property, and to count on deriving revenue from it. This doctrine, unfortunately, has been carried so far as the sale of the main portion of country land is concerned, but, fortunately, not so far as the leasing of land is concerned. If we had sold our land for what it was worth, or even for the fixed minimum price of a pound an acre, we should have had the free selectors' balances in the bank. Instead of an exhausted Treasury, or a deficit, we should have had £350,000 to the good. There never was a clearer instance of the relation between cause and effect. The Land Act was the direct father of the deficit. The late Government shut off a source of revenue, and did not shut off a corresponding proportion of expenditure. The consequence was inevitable. Whether the land ought or ought not to yield revenue, it is quite certain that it did so, and that the money was usefully spent in certain public works. If, when part of this revenue was

some of the works for which it used to pay had also been postponed for three years, or till such time as the free selectors cashed up, there would at least have been harmony and consistency in the public policy. But this part of the arrangement was omitted.

If the popular philosophy does not allow us to have an eye to revenue when we are alienating a broad acres, it fortunately does when we are leasing them. If we do not net something from our buyers, we do from tenants.

The pastoral revenue amounts now to nearly £200,000, and it is increasing. The runs are taken up, and old leases that fall in are re-let on higher terms. This revenue, calculated at an interest of five per cent., represents four millions sterling, or four-sixths of our authorised national debt. Or, put in another way, the pastoral revenue pays two-thirds of the interest due on the national debt. Under a proper system of management, the proceeds of the sale of land ought to be available for extinguishing the principal of the debt, just as the proceeds of its rental are available for meeting the annual charge for interest.

This principle is recognised in the neighbouring colony of South Australia, where the terminable debt is redeemable in annual instalments, and where the payment of the annual interest on the outstanding debt, and the discharge of the redeemable portion, are made by Act a first charge on the land fund for the year. If we could restore our land fund to its proper amount, and devote it in this way to public works, we might continue to borrow with a free hand and an easy conscience, and railways might be pushed forward at a rapid rate.

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

### ORANGE.

Monday, 4.30 p.m.  
The nomination for Orange is just concluded. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Martin, but the numbers are very close. [A report of the Nomination transmitted by our special reporter, by electric telegraph last night, will be found on the fifth page.] There is every sign of a disturbance.

### YASS.

Monday, 3 p.m.  
At the nomination to-day Mr. Faucett was proposed by Mr. Allin, and seconded by Mr. O'Connor. There being no opposition Mr. Faucett was declared duly elected.

Sub-inspector Brennan while on bush duty on Saturday, met Mr. Styles in pursuit of the bushrangers (McGilligan, Stanley, and Evans, and tracked them to their haunts. They had only stolen twenty minutes previous to Mr. Styles and Brennan's arrival, who continued on their tracks, and followed them till eleven o'clock on Sunday, when further pursuit was prevented by heavy rain.

8.30 p.m.  
Mr. Brown, superintendent of police, has just arrived with his family. He was scarcely out of his carriage when information was brought to him that Mr. Allingham had been stopped by a bushranger, about eight miles from here, and was thrown from his horse. After a struggle on the ground with the bushranger, Mr. Allingham escaped, and regained his horse.

The police are now in pursuit.

### BENDEMEER.

Monday, 4 p.m.  
Snakes are very numerous here this season. At the residence of Mr. T. A. Perry a snake of considerable dimensions was killed in a bedroom. One of the young ladies narrowly escaped being bitten by it. Another one was killed under some matting in the police barracks.

Weather fine.

### BRISBANE.

Monday, 7 p.m.  
The Queen (s.), from Rockhampton, brings later news from the Peak Down diggings. The special correspondent of the *Courier* reports very unfavourably, and anticipates much misery during the summer months from want of water and scarcity of provisions.

A deputation, appointed at a public meeting held here to consider the present emigration regulations, waited on the Colonial Secretary to ascertain what the Government intend to take to prevent the abuses prevailing under the present system. Mr. Herbert stated that the Government intend to call for tenders for the conveyance of immigrants, instead of compelling them to come by one line only as at present.

ARRIVED.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.  
Sailed yesterday, the Telegraph (s.), for Sydney.

### MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.  
H. M. Transport ship Himalaya, Captain Edward Leach, has arrived, having made the passage from Port-madison in sixty-nine days, calling at the Cape of Good Hope, Seylon. She has on board the 30th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Waddy, and 821 effective strength, 57 women, 87 children. She will be dispatched to New Zealand after coaling.

The Himalaya brings English news from Ceylon to 10th September.

There was a severe gale from the westward yesterday, occasionally approaching to a hurricane in violence. To-day the gale continued with frequent squalls.

ARRIVED.—Zephyrus, from Foo Chow; H.M.S. Transport ship Himalaya, from Ceylon, with troops for New Zealand.

The Vanguard was got off the Pope's Eye Shoal on Saturday morning, without any damage.

### ADELAIDE.

Monday, 7 p.m.  
The *Albatross*, from Mauritius, reports that the Confederate steamer Alabama left the Cape of Good Hope only sixteen hours before the Federal war steamer *Vandal* arrived.

Mr. Hargrave left to-day on his expedition in search of a gold-field.

It is reported that gold has been discovered at South Rhine.

The Adelaide rain-fall in October was three inches and one tenth, the greatest ever recorded.

Markets quiet.

Weather, finer.

The Aldinga (s.), arrived on Saturday, and sails to-morrow.

### THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

A party of gentlemen connected with the Government Department of the Light-houses, proceeded yesterday afternoon on a visit of inspection along the Great South-coast Railway, and several of them went on to examine the traffic. Amongst the party were the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for Works, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, the Engineer for Harbours, three or four members of the Assembly, Mr. Wilcox, and also Mr. Macaulister, the visitor for Works in Queensland. The train conveyed the visitors through to Plores, remaining a short time at each station, and then proceeded to the terminus. Several important works—in particular, the tubular bridge at Menangle, and the largest of the viaducts and culverts. The engineers were primarily intended for the purpose of ascertaining some information respecting our railway system for the guidance of Mr. Macaulister, under whose department works of a similar character are proposed to be undertaken, and whose visit to Sydney is understood to be chiefly connected with that object.

Mr. F. A. COOPER.—We learn that the Government have accepted the resignation of Mr. Frederick A. Cooper, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

[illegible][illegible]

[By R.]

# LATER AMERICAN

(FROM OUR M.)

The latest telegraph from London, dated 10th inst., contains the following items:

The Emperor of the Westren Powers.

The St. Legation.

Queen Victoria.

Germany on Rosenrad, Coburg.

Emperor of Austria.

Emperor of Germany.

Earl Russell has been resolved to with reference to the Duc de Bassano at St. Petersburg.

The leading element contradicts the notion to engage in a campaign relative to Germany.

The French party of resistance the day in opposition.

M. Drouyn de Lohas the decision of the Canal, and to the agreement of the Emperor.

The British Government the circumstances of two vessels at Confederate States.

The Polish interest with vigour.

The Emperor crosses its severest dignities on Mount St. Helens.

The Emperor of the Germanic Confederation.

The Protocols have been preserved who has dissolved the ties.

The Grand Alliance.

A war with France discussed in the pamphlet published by the immediate States' Confederation.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean.

The good news from Austria, and England.

The Russians in the Alps.

The German Confederation.

at Frankfurt.

Austrian scheme.

The Poles contented to maintain the Bank of Saxony.

The Bank of Saxony specific payment, and that city is prohibited.

The owners of the steamer Alabama.

which was destroyed by the British Government.

separation.

The harvest in quality and abundance.

Sir William Fraser returned to Paris.

Mr. Mason, the other members of the government.

Two new steamers have been launched by the Oriental S. N. Co.

The American burned by the within thirty miles of the city.

headed by the Fleet.

The flaw in the discovered to be Alexandria.

Consols 98½.

Bank of England.

Fort Sumter is a bombardment.

Confederates still in New York.

General Rosecrans attack on Chattanooga.

The Confederation of all men but the Federal Government.

and have called promising them and at the end of the Confederate Government.

army 150,000 men.

descent on Washington.

The Federal Government.

The Federal Government for within forty miles.

hundred accompaniment, and contained.

THE BURNING of a house this afternoon, which was a subject of some interest, will be discussed in the next issue of the Standard.



[illegible]







**Iron Bedsteads**

room suites in walnut, bookcases, secretary, sofas, lee and occasional tables, bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, pier glasses, iron safes, &c.  
Terms, cash.

to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 5th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,**  
**Now landing ex Curlew,**  
 25 tons black oil  
 5 ditto sperm oil.  
**Terms at sale.**

.. This really choice block is on the east of the property of Hays Manning, Esq., from which it is divided by a road leading to the river, and any one in quest of an eligible site for a residence in that favoured locality, the present opportunity affords a rare chance.  
**PLAN on view at the Rooms.**

**L. E. THRELKELD** and CO. will sell by  
at 11, auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY  
175 cases children's stores, as above.  
Terms at sale.

45 .....	..	29	12
46 .....	..	51	24
47 .....	..	19	7
48 .....	..	27	9
49 .....	7	..	1
Total ....	415	788	498

Terms, cash.

SHERRIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,  
All the right, title, and interest of the above named  
defendant, in and to all that house and premises  
situated on the South Head Road, in the  
Sydney aforesaid, and now or lately in the occupa-  
tion of a plumber, and at present  
under a lease to Mrs. White, mother of the  
said defendant.

No.	Chests.	1-chests.	Boxes.	Much.	Condition.
1	21	10	4	1	
2	15	10	4	1	
3	15	..	6	3	
4	19	..	3	1	
5	25	..	4	1	
6	..	36	18	1	
7	..	47	..	..	
8	21	..	3	9	
9	42	..	3	3	
12	53	..	33	3	
13	36	..	7	7	
14	108	..	45	6	
15	96	..	39	4	
16	..	37	..	..	
17	26	..	10	10	
18	..	18	..	39	
19	..	70	..	23	
20	..	23	..	15	
21	..	39	..	15	
22	..	40	..	6	
23	..	43	..	8	
18	..	24	..	2	
25	..	69	..	7	
26	..	41	..	4	
27	..	73	..	19	
28	..	39	..	6	
29	..	36	..	5	
30	..	21	..	1	
31	..	64	..	30	
32	..	61	..	13	
33	..	25	..	6	
34	..	11	..	11	
35	..	36	..	13	
36	..	32	..	13	
37	..	19	..	6	
38	..	40	..	14	
39	..	31	..	3	
40	..	8	..	..	
41	..	43	..	6	
42	..	45	..	6	
43	..	17	..	1	
44	..	33	..	6	
45	..	32	..	12	
46	..	61	..	12	
47	..	19	..	7	
48	..	27	..	9	
49	..	7	..	1	
Total ....	415	788	406	..	



